

BLOCKED BLAND'S BILL.

TEMPORARY TRUCE IN THE COINAGE BATTLE.

The Measure Thought to Have Been Killed by a Midnight Adjournment—Exciting Filibustering to Defeat the Silver Bill.

'Tis a Drawn Fight.
According to a Washington dispatch the free silver bill is defeated, the House having adjourned without a vote on the bill. This ended the legislative day for which the special order was made, and the Bland bill now has no more rights in the House than any other measure. In all probability it will not be taken up again in this session of Congress.

Mr. Bland hopes to get another special order from the Committee on Rules, but the chances are decidedly against him. Gen. Warner, the chief lobbyist for the bill, admitted that the bill was defeated. This is without much question the end of the great campaign of the silverites in this Congress.

The closing of the contest was marked by great excitement and bitterness. Frequently the House was in such confusion as to require the assistance of sergeants-at-arms to clear the floor, and the great mace, which is used only on rare occasions, was paraded up and down the aisles as a warning to turbulent members. On the morning of the last day of the discussion the anti-silver forces were willing to concede their defeat. At midnight they were confident of ultimate victory. Three times during the night they routed the enemy, but each time the free silver forces rallied and left the final result in doubt. Speaker Crisp was once compelled to vote in order to save the bill from defeat, an effort which availed nothing in the face of the determined opposition.

On the floor was General Warner, the chief of the silver lobbyists, radiantly looking forward to a triumph over the hated gold-bugs. Behind the silver leaders was a strong and determined force of Democrats, chiefly from the South and West, but with a scattering of votes in Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa. They were joined by a handful of Republicans from the far West. In all they were about one hundred and fifty strong. Arrayed against them were eighty Democrats from New England and the Northern and Northwestern States and seventy Republicans. These anti-silver forces were led by Tracy and Cochran of New York, Harter and Outwater of Ohio, for the Democrats, and Tom Reed, Burrows, and Abner Taylor for the Republicans.

At different times during the night's battle 30 members voted. Of these 80 were Republicans, 22 Democrats, and 8 Farmers' Alliance. Of the 80 Republicans all but seven voted to lay the Bland bill on the table. The seven pro-silver Republicans were Bowers of California, Clark of Wyoming, Vincent Taylor of Ohio, Lull of South Dakota, Pickler of North Dakota, Townsend of Colorado, and Bartine of Nevada.

Of the 212 Democrats, seventy-eight voted against Bland. All the Democrats from New England, all those from New York, excepting Rockefeller, who voted on the advice of Senator Hill; all those from New Jersey, excepting Fowler; all from Pennsylvania, excepting Reilly, were against the bill. Maryland was solid against Bland, with the exception of Mr. Compton, who voted on one roll-call and then disappeared. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, was the only member from that State to vote against Bland. Ohio Democrats gave 9 votes for Bland and 9 against, with Donovan dodging and Tom Johnson voting both ways. The three anti-silver men were Outwater, Harter and Pattison.

All the Democrats from Indiana voted with Bland, two or three of them reluctantly.

Of the Michigan Democrats, Chipman, Stout and Wheeler voted against Bland. Mr. Babbitt was the only man in the Wisconsin delegation to vote with the Blandites.

The Illinois Democrats voted as follows:
With Bland—Williams, Wike, Steward, Fithian and Lane.
Against Bland—Newberry, McGann and Cable.

Busey voted twice with Bland, and then arranged a pair with Mr. Springer. On the first roll-call Snow and Scott voted with Bland, but afterward paired. Mr. Snow desiring to change his vote, Mr. Durbin was paired, but reached the hall just before midnight, with his grip in his hand, eager for an opportunity to go on record against free silver.

All the Illinois Republicans voted against Bland, including General Post, who is a free coinage man.

The Iowa Democrats divided, Hayes, Seerley, and Bowman voting against Bland. Kansas and Nebraska were solidly for the bill. Mr. Funston's vote being a surprise. Tom Reed attempted to whip the Kansas into line, but was unable to do so. Only one Missourian, Mr. Cobb, voted against Bland. Only two Democrats from the extreme Southern States, Brawley, of South Carolina, and Meyer, of Louisiana, voted against Bland. All the Farmers' Alliance members voted for free silver.

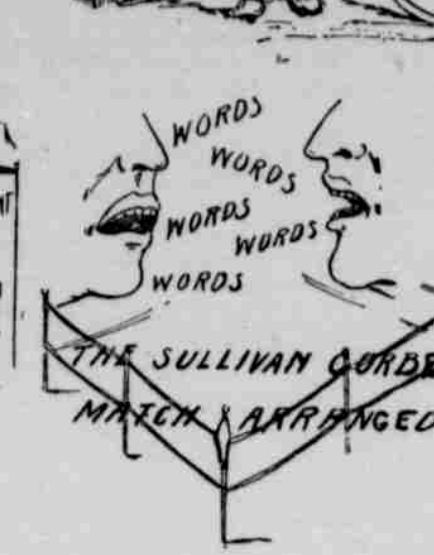
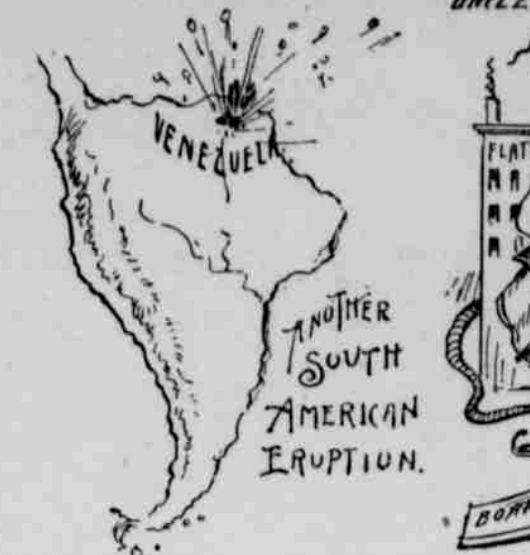
The New York Democrats are very indignant at Tim Campbell and Stahoe, both of whom were absent and not paired. Had they been in their places the bill could have been beaten. Campbell arrived at midnight, too late to be of any service.

A lesson from the Chicago boddlers' grammar:
Positive, jolly.
Comparative, jollier.
Superlative, Joliet.

Six suits have been brought by relatives of the lynched Italians against New Orleans, the total sum claimed being about \$400,000. It is doubtful if the lynched men were ever before so valuable to their families. Such costly citizens should be kept carefully in their native countries.—Exchange.

It is stated that a genuine Hogarth has just been discovered during the valuation of the contents of a country mansion near Hythe, belonging to an country family.

THOUGHTS AND THINGS PICTURED.



TREATING TYPHUS.

How New York Patients Are Cared For at the North Brother Island Hospital.

When a contagious disease is contracted in New York City, the patient is immediately hustled off to the contagious disease hospital at North Brother Island.

North Brother Island is at the extreme north end of the archipelago in the East River, and is dotted with institutions for the suffering and the criminal of the city. It is cut off from the Fordham shore by only 700 yards of water, too short a distance, perhaps, for absolute safety to the inhabitants of the city. Yet the girth of water which divides it from the shore is an effective guarantee against anything but a general epidemic.

The Health Department hospital boat Franklin Edson, which has left the Reception Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth street, daily for the past eight weeks, invariably conveying one or two more afflicted passengers for North Brother Island, has had on every trip to pass this string of refugees.

North Brother Island is the dumping ground for typhus-stricken patients. It is scarcely twelve acres in extent, and with South Brother Island, a little less in size, almost fills the Sound opposite 138th street. It is not unlike a reclaimed sand bank.

In combating the typhus epidemic the Health Department has erected a number of walled tents on North

Hospital. Here the patient would undergo a special system of disinfection established by the board. The hospital itself is protected from the street by a high fence. Once within the building the patient is stripped of all clothing and put into one section, where he is kept for transmission to the island. The rooms are divided by a galvanized partition, and his clothing and effects are left in the other section for "baking" or destruction as the department may see fit.

Mr. Craig thus described the processes of "baking" and destroying. The former is a system of disinfection with bichloride of mercury, including inclosure of the effects in a retort, which absolutely renders them safe for use on a future occasion. The latter, of course, means absolute destruction by burning.

This is also a recognized system in the transmission of patients to North Brother Island. Half of the Reception Hospital rests on the dock, and patients have merely to be shifted out of it into the little steamer Franklin Edson that conveys them up the Sound. The vessel is a miniature hospital and everything is provided in it for the comfort of the patient.

On approaching North Brother Island and a system of signals is interchanged between the boat and the shore. A long and a short whistle from the steamer announce that typhus is on board the little vessel.



Brother Island for the treatment both of suffering and convalescent patients. The plan of housing patients in open structures of this kind is comparatively modern, and some eminent authorities claim that patients down with the fever are more likely to be cured in structures of this character than in brick or stone buildings. In tents, the authorities claim, the ventilation is better, as the patients in them enjoy the advantage of a constant circulation of pure air without being exposed to any draughts. Chief Clerk Craig explained the course of treatment to which a typhus patient was subjected from the time of quarantining until a state of convalescence and cure was reached.

"Now, let us suppose," said Mr. Craig, "that Dr. Edson has received notice by postal card addressed to the Health Board from a tenement house in this city that a certain person, say a 7-year-old child, is suffering from contagious disease of some kind. Dr. Edson sends an expert examiner of the department immediately to determine the disease. The disease is determined as scarlet fever. The physician finds that the child is attending school. He decides that it must be removed from home. The mother protests. He gives her the option of dressing and coming along with her child. Maybe she comes, maybe she doesn't. The child is taken in an ambulance, the house disinfected and all clothes removed in a wagon. The child is taken to the Willard Parker Hospital, where the mother can remain until the patient is discharged. Just as soon as Dr. Edson has notice of the case he sends to the principal of the school the child attended notice of the outbreak of the disease and instruction not to allow any members of the family to attend."

"If the case was defined as one of typhus the patient would be taken in an ambulance to the foot of East Sixteenth street to the Reception

three short blasts announce smallpox; two, scarlet fever; and four, measles. Yesterday afternoon fortunately it was a long, shrill whistle, which meant that there was a clean bill of health on board, and none were more thankful than the over-worked officials.

HE SAVED WASHINGTON.

Thomas O. Harter Prevented Lee from Entering the Capital.

When Jerry Simpson, in the course of his remarks on the floor of the House, not long since, solemnly exclaimed, "Now, Mr. Speaker, I have a constituent of my own here from the State of Kansas, who, I will venture to say, has done more for this country in regard to valuable services rendered in the war of the rebellion than any man recommended to a position in this Congress, I do not care where he comes from," he referred to Sergeant Thos. O. Harter, of Ulysses, Grant County, Kansas. He continued:

"He actually saved the army of General Pope from destruction in 1862, saving the city of Washington from capture by the rebel army. He was a man in the employ of the Secret Service, and went through the lines into Richmond, entered the rebel army, becoming a spy, and got intelligence that would save the army of Pope. As soon as he obtained the intelligence, he worked his way through the rebel lines, swam the river, got across safely, and informed General Pope of the danger which menaced him. And he has evidence to show for it, being the signatures of Generals Pope and Sigel."

PEOPLE who can talk much about themselves to the satisfaction of others are scarce.

THE INDICTED ALDERMEN.

The Record of the Chicago Councilmen Charged with Boozing.

William J. O'Brien, Alderman of the Sixth Ward, is professionally a ward politician and incidentally a saloonkeeper. He was born in Gloucester, Mass., thirty-eight years ago, his people being fisher folk, and he worked on the fishing smacks which belong to that port.

When 16 years old he came to Chicago with his mother, his father being dead, and he grew up around the corners of what is now the Fifth Ward, much as other boys grew up there before and have since. At the time of the fire he happened to be in jail on complaint of a young woman, and the prisoners accused of the lesser offenses being liberated on that occasion to save their lives, he escaped and proceeded to get as far away from Chicago as he could. He landed in Boston, where he became a bartender, and finally got into trouble with the Boston authorities, and rather than have further difficulty about it, fled to Canada. From there he returned to Chicago in 1876. Three years ago he was elected Alderman of the Sixth Ward, and was re-elected last spring.

D. R. O'Brien, Alderman of the Twenty-third Ward, is a product of that peculiar part of the city known as "Goose Island." He is 35 years old, and was born in what is now the First Ward, but his parents soon moved to the North Side, and he grew up in the peculiar political and moral atmosphere which existed and still exists in the North Market and Franklin street saloons. He got what education he has received at the old Kinzie School, and went into politics at an early age. He was first employed in the office of the North Town Clerk, and afterward became North Town Clerk himself. He was elected Alderman six years ago, and has been twice re-elected.

Nicholas Cremer. Nicholas or "Nic" Cremer is a native of the First Ward, which he now represents in the Council. He was born in Sherman street thirty-two years ago, when his father was a small cigarmaker, and as he grew up extended the business until it assumed fair proportions. He was educated at the Jones school, at the corner of Harrison street and Plymouth place, and at the death of his father inherited considerable property, the lot on which his Sherman street home was located becoming in time extremely valuable. Ald. Cremer had, until he was elected to the Council, enjoyed a good reputation and stood well among the German residents, of whom his father was one of the oldest in Chicago.

Philip Jackson. Philip Jackson, Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, was born in the old First Ward of Chicago in 1856, of Hebrew parentage. He started in making a living for himself at an early age, being first a newsboy and then branching out as a general news-dealer. Then he became a fireman, beginning as a member of the old First Ward Volunteer Department, and when the paid department was established he joined it. Becoming tired of this, he opened an insurance and real-estate office in the ward he now represents in the Council, and

has been engaged in that business ever since. He was elected to the Council first three years ago, and ran again last spring.

J. F. Dorman. John F. Dorman, Alderman of the Tenth Ward, was born in Germany forty years ago. He came to Chicago with his parents when a boy and received his education in the Lutheran parish schools of the southwest section of the city. In the winter of 1887-'88 he was one of the Representatives of the Fifth Senatorial District at Springfield. He has been a committeeman from his ward for a number of years, has held minor appointive positions in the City Hall and other public offices, and has been more or less of a local politician for a long time. He was elected to the Council a year ago.

P. J. Gorman. P. J. Gorman, Alderman of the Thirty-third Ward, was originally an iron-worker. He was born in Lowell, Mass., thirty-four years ago, and came to South Chicago in 1874, where he was for a long time employed in the rolling mills of the Illinois Steel Company. He became prominent in labor organizations, with which he had been for many years identified, and was elected to the Council in 1889, when South Chicago was annexed to the city. He was re-elected two years ago.

S. M. Gosselin. Stephen M. Gosselin, Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward, is a native of Chicago, descended of German parents. He is now but a little over 30 years old, and is a graduate of the local public schools and West Side high schools. He is a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar about five years ago. He is now serving his first term in the Council, having been elected a year ago through the votes of the young men of the ward.

A Helpful Virginia Girl. In the family of George Munday, living between Waterford and Wheatland, the father, mother, a son and daughter were all down with the grip, leaving only the youngest daughter, Florence, about 18 years of age, to aid the rest. She attended to the household duties and the sick, and for two or three days fed and carried six horses, fed and milked six cows, and also walked through the snow about a quarter of a mile carrying corn, and when she reached them, feeding it, with straw and fodder, to thirty head of cattle. Having to go to a neighbor to send for a doctor for one of her sick, their condition was discovered, and of course, there was plenty of help afterward.—Richmond Dispatch.

NEBRASKA'S BUILDING. It is of a Unique Romanesque Style. The style of the Nebraska World's Fair building is Romanesque, and its arrangement combines to a remarkable degree the qualities of utility, beauty, and small cost for construction. The building will cover 9,652 square feet, not including a large veranda on the side adjoining the little lake. The agricultural and general exhibit is to be arranged in a hall 100x60 feet. Facing the exhibit hall on the first floor are offices, balconies, and a lobby.

The second story has another large hall for art and educational exhibits.

NEBRASKA'S WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING. The height to the top of the dome is 84 feet, while the extreme dimensions are 100x112 feet. The cost of the building will be not less than \$15,000.

What's in a Name? The lady was talking to an old friend about the marriage of her daughter to a wealthy man. "I understand," said the friend, "that Madge has married very well."

"Oh, yes," replied the gratified mother, "very well, indeed."

"But he had such a peculiar name; Frizzlewiggle, wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"Well," hesitated the mother, "it doesn't sound very melodious, possibly, but it is perfectly beautiful on a cheek."—Detroit Free Press.

In the case of the anarchists, the Supreme Court decides that the rule of the common law, that a defendant must be present when sentence is passed upon him and has the right to object to the sentence, applies only to the court that passes the sentence and not to the appellate court which does not sentence but only affirms or vacates the sentence or judgment of the inferior court. This would seem to be almost too plain for serious argument.

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A Lucky Escape. Fortunate is the man or woman residing in a malarial locality who escapes the dreaded scourge. Not one in a thousand does. When the endemic is a periodical and wide-spread visitation, it is just as common to see whole communities suffering from it as single individuals. The most vigorous constitution is not proof against it—how much less a system feeble or disordered. As a means of protection against malaria, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the supreme medicinal agent. It will uproot any form of malarial disease implanted in the system, and even in regions where malarial complaints are most malignant and deadly, such as the Isthmus of Panama, Guatemala, and the tropics generally, it is justly regarded as an efficient safeguard. No less efficacious is it as a curative and preventive of chronic indigestion, liver trouble, constipation, rheumatism, kidney complaints, and la grippe.

A Brutal Hunt. Several thousand people of all classes and conditions assembled near Greensburg, Pa., to witness a wolf chase. Two wolves had been provided for the chase, but as one of them was found to be crippled, only one was started. Three agents of the American Humane Society of Philadelphia and one from a society in Pittsburgh were present to see the wolf was killed without unnecessary cruelty. The wolf was brought to the field in a cage and let loose, and after it speeded the hounds. Almost immediately the hounds overtook the poor animal, and before it was finally shot by one of the agents it was literally torn to pieces.

Deafness Can't Be Cured. By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Queen Victoria Not In It with Him. Bullets consisting of garnets encased in lead were used by the Hunza tribes on the borders of Cashmere, India, during their recent fight with the British troops. No wonder a ruler whose subjects use precious stones so cheaply should consider himself an important personage, and this the Rajah of Hunza does. He claims a descent from Alexander the Great. Every morning his chief minister assures him that he is the greatest monarch in the world.

Reduced Rates. On and after March 22 the regular rates via this line from Chicago to Louisville, New Albany, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton will be \$6; to Indianapolis, \$3.65. These are no "excursion" rates but effective a few days and then withdrawn; they will be offered to patrons every day in the week. Be sure your tickets read via the "Monon." For further particulars apply to L. E. Sessions, Traveling Passenger Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. J. Reed, City Passenger Agent, Chicago; or address James Barker, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Sip It. "Try sipping it," says a physician to a patient who rebelled at the milk diet prescribed. Sipping was tried with perfect success. Cream even, or milk into which cream is poured, may be assimilated by the sipping process, when to drain a glass suddenly prohibits digestion.—New York Times.

THERE are many true ladies, and they differ somewhat from society generally. So does a true gentleman, on the same principle of refinement and nobility of character.

"I HAVE BEEN AFFLICTED with an affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Pikesville, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

PEOPLE who hope are generally people who help.

The sluggard is brother to the beggar.

The casting out of the devil of disease was once a sign of authority.

Now we take a little more time about it and cast out devils by thousands—we do it by knowledge.

Is not a man who is taken possession of by the germ of consumption possessed of a devil?

A little book on CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil will tell you how to exorcise him if it can be done.

Free.

Scott & Brown, Chemists, 132 South Fifth Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. Recommended as the Best. L. E. MANS, Plymouth Co., Ia., May, 1890.

I suffered from temporary sleeplessness from overwork for two years, for which I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and can recommend same as the best medicine for similar troubles.

F. BORNHART, RADON, Ill., Sept., 1889.

The Rev. P. Sebastian writes: Koenig's Nerve Tonic has produced a wonderful effect here in a case of a girl 9 years of age, who had epileptic fits daily since her first year, sometimes 9 times in one day. Nothing seemed to help her, but after the first spoonful of the Tonic the attacks disappeared forever.

JOHN H. H., March 30, 1891.

Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic has been used for the past 12 years with satisfactory results by our Sisters troubled with nervousness.

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS.